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REPORTS PROGRESS IN ANTIAIRCRAFT-DEFENSE,
 PRE- AND PARAMILITARY TRAINING

ZAGREB INTENSIFIES ANTIAIRCRAFT-DEFENSE TRAINING -- Zagreb, Narodni List, 7 Sep 51

By the end of 1950 the PAZ (Antiaircraft Defense Service) of the first rajon in Zagreb had established three mobile units for technical, medical, and chemical service. In July 1951, supplementary units were established. Five more medical stations, a surgical station, two ambulance detachments, etc., are to be established soon. The mobile units of the first rajon will then include more than 100 members.

Members of mobile units are to attend special courses which will begin on 15 September; they are to be attended by 500 persons.

Close cooperation and mutual help between mobile units and home defense organizations of the PAZ is indispensable. However, the latter have not been organized satisfactorily, because of overly rapid and ill-considered selection of PAZ leaders in basic organizations, and because the function and meaning of the PAZ was not satisfactorily explained. This also applies to home defense members who were too rapidly selected. Poor cooperation between the rajon council and the basic organizations has contributed still more to the unsatisfactory activity of both.

However, the rajon council has taken measures to correct this situation as quickly as possible. The first rajon is to organize monthly courses, which must be attended first by the leaders of home defense units, and then by all civilians. By the end of 1951, 2,000 home defense leaders and 4,000 civilians are expected to take the courses; 10,000 citizens of the first rajon are to take the courses in 1952.

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For antiaircraft defense courses to be successful, basic organizations must strengthen and expand block councils to six to eight members; select home defense leaders where there are none by 10 September; acquaint home defense leaders with courses being given, etc. The latter is the most important activity of block councils because the success of courses depends in large measure on well-conducted publicity regarding them.

Various simulated assault exercises are to be held, and inspections of residential buildings made to determine whether they are prepared and supplied with all equipment as required by the Instructions for Organizing and Conducting Antiaircraft Home Defense. The suitability and capacity of existing shelters will be determined as a basis for future repairs or construction.

Antiaircraft home defense includes the medical, technical, chemical, fire fighting, etc., aspects of the PAZ. In a peaceful period it must be organized and supplied with all materials necessary, and its members technically trained and prepared for successful performance of their duties in the event of war.

MILITARY EDUCATION OUTSIDE ARMY GENERALLY UNSATISFACTORY -- Zagreb, Borba, 13 Sep 51

Sarajevo, 12 September -- In Bosnia-Herzegovina, better progress is being made in paramilitary training, although more is being done to establish organizations on a mass scale than to introduce practical military training.

Antiaircraft defense units have achieved the best results, for they have worked mostly on the technical education of their members. In the first half of 1951, more than 3,000 members completed antiaircraft defense courses, while 8,000 persons are attending new courses. More than 2,000 members attended courses for mobile units, while 7,500 members, one third of whom are from villages, are attending courses now. About 100 training and war exercises have been held.

Despite difficulties with materials, fire-fighting organizations have made considerable progress, but are still unsatisfactory. For some large towns still do not have such organizations. Forty-six new organizations have been established; Bosnia-Herzegovina now has almost 800 firemen. Their instruction has improved considerably. Volunteer fire-fighting associations have held more than 1,000 practice exercises and lectures, while industrial fire-fighting associations have held twice that number.

Premilitary training has been neglected particularly among working youth, who have been the poorest in attendance; only 50 to 70 percent have attended. The trade unions have given little help in training centers of enterprises. The work has been much better in secondary schools, especially with farm youth. The spring encampments of farm youth were particularly successful because all members participated. The encampments, which were better organized than in 1950, stimulated great interest because of the practice training on a mass scale. Preparations are now being made for fall encampments of farm youth.

The People's Technology organization works through its individual associations, which have a basic plan for introducing premilitary training in their work. Premilitary training in physical culture and sports organizations, except for marksmanship and mountain-climbing associations, is unsatisfactory. With the help of the Association of Fighters [Veterans?] 50 new marksmanship groups have been formed, and already existing groups have increased their membership. Marksmanship groups in Banjaluka alone have admitted 700 new members.

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NAVAL OFFICERS HELP TRAIN PERSONNEL -- Split, Slobodna Dalmacija, 11 Sep 51

Since the law on premilitary training was issued, Yugoslav Navy officers from Split and other stations have helped greatly in implementing it. They have helped actively in training and preparing teaching personnel, and in obtaining drill areas, classrooms, equipment, and teaching aids, which they frequently made themselves.

Naval officers are also working in the people's and technical organizations, such as the PAZ (Antiaircraft Defense Service), the Red Cross, the People's Technology, the Rifle Association, fire-fighting units, partisan units, and elsewhere in furthering the military education of the people.

Thus far, naval officers have contributed 150,000 work-hours to premilitary training centers and paramilitary education. In Dalmatia, city and srez premilitary training centers held more than 1,685 instruction periods; 385 military activities were organized, and 52 demonstrations were held using Yugoslav units.

Over 1,000 lectures were given to the PAZ; military doctors gave about 50 professional lectures in Red Cross courses. About 120 officers gave technical help to various branches of the People's Technology. All sport organizations have a large number of officers who direct premilitary training in them.

In the first 7 months of 1951, several hundred officers participated in training partisan units in towns and srezes. They planned, prepared, and presented major tactical exercises in honor of the uprising in Croatia, and the tenth anniversary of the Dalmatian uprising.

ARMY UNITS TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARIES -- Belgrade, Politika, 7 Sep 51

Most Yugoslav Army units celebrated their tenth anniversaries in August. Units celebrating their ninth anniversary in September include the 5th Kozar Brigade of the 2d Division, which took part in actions in all parts of Bosnia, Montenegro, Serbia, at Belgrade, Ljubljana, and other places; the "Braca Radici" 1st Shock Brigade; the 2d Bosnian Brigade of the 7th Division; the 1st Dalmatian Proletarian Brigade of the 26th Shock Division, and others.

The 2d Dalmatian Proletarian Brigade of the 9th Division will celebrate its anniversary on 3 October. The 13th Croatian Proletarian Brigade, which took part in actions in Zumberak, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the Srem front in Serbia, will celebrate its ninth anniversary on 7 November.

OFFICER OPENS NAVY DAY EXHIBIT -- Sarajevo, Oslobođenje, 12 Sep 51

Dubrovnik, 11 September -- On 9 September in Dubrovnik, Lt Col Slobodan Bogunovic opened a photographic display on the establishment and development of the Yugoslav Navy, in honor of Yugoslav Navy Day. Also in attendance were soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and officers of the Dubrovnik garrison.

DIGNITARIES ATTEND YUGOSLAV NAVY DAY CELEBRATION -- Sarajevo, Oslobođenje, 11 Sep 51

Split, 10 September -- At 2000 hours on 9 September, Yugoslav Navy Day was celebrated in the People's Theater in Split. Dignitaries attending included Vice Admirals Mate Jerković and Srećko Manola, Rear Admiral Vukasin Micunović, Gen Maj Milan Zezelj, and others.

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